## NEW YORK HERALD.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS 

New York, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

### THE SITUATION.

to-day, setting forth all the facts of the expedition from its start to the latest accounts of it. In four days the Davairy travelled two hundred and twenty-five miles. The death of Col. Dahlgren is announced. He is said to have been shot dead in a skirmish with the enemy; but it mnother despatch from Fortress Monroe his safety to also announced. Our correspondent at Norfolk says that General Kilpatrick arrived at Fortress Mource from Yorktown on Saturday, and represents that he describes the carrison at Richmond as numerous and formidable least expected. It would appear from the rebel accounts of Kilpatrick's raid that the enemy were in full posses

from Orange Court House on Monday. Our dates from Hilton Head are to the 4th inst. mbardment of Charleston was still going on. The supply steamer Bermuda is reported to have captured a rebol privateer in sight of Fort Pickens, after an exciting chase. The rebels had just put a prize crew on a captu ed trading vessel, which was not retaken.

The news from Floridap which is to the 2d inst Is generally interesting. Reinforcements were arriving at Jacksonville, and General seymour's position was sufficiently formidable to repel any attack Our troops are outside of the town, some of them at a

The main body of the enemy is encamped between Ter Mile run and Baidwin, commanded by Gen. Finnegan and Supported by Generals Walker, Gardiner and Mercer. The robels admit their less to be enormous, some eve Betting it as high as two thousand. On the 27th a small skirmish occurred between our cavalry and the rebels hear Camp Finnegan. The rebels had five wounded

Our correspondent with General Grant's army gives a fine account to-day of the late advance towards Dalton. Ga., to the occupation of Ringgold, and the battle at Tut net Hill, the main points of which we have before pub lished. Despatches from Chattanooga yesterday say that the rebels are pressing our lines. Our advance has been withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold; but despatches selved late last night say that all was then quiet. Lieutenant General Grant passed through Cincinnat

yesterday morning, en route to Washington. Advices from Knoxville of the 5th inst. state that the

rebel general Longstreet is supposed to be at Greenfield and his forces hold Buil's Gap. It is thought that only a small part of his army has gone to Georgia.

Despatches from Memphis to the 5th say that it is generally believed there that General Sherman has gone back to Vicksburg. Mcl'herson's corps is reported be tween Jackson and the Black river, and Huribut's near

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, from Queenstown or the 25th of February, reached this port yesterday morning. Her news is four days later than the advices of the

reports on 'Change from Paris were positive to the effect that confidential negotiations had been entered upon by the Freuch government with the Cabinet of St. James for a joint recognition of the Confederate States. It was stated that France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England. The writer in the London Post does not wouch for the truth of the rumor, which was very ourrent in financial circles. The robel sympathizers in the English l'arliament were exceedingly active. In the House of Commons Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald moved for copies of all correspondence relative to the Laird iron rams and their seizure, both between government and Messrs. Laird and between the English government and that of the United States. He reiterated the assertion that the British Cabinet seized the vessels when influenced by ported by Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Robert Cocil, Mr. Hors all and others. The Attorney General defended the English government, whose conduct was justified, he said, it every step by evidence. He repudiated the notion that Mr. Adams' representations had been other than proper and courteous. A division resulted in the rejection of Mr. Fitzgeraid's motion by a majority of twenty-fiveone hundred and fity-three voting for and one hundred mad seventy-eight against it.

the preperty of the French and Austrian governmen was passed through the blockade from Richmond by per mit of the Cabinet in Washington, with the consent of England. The tobacco was purchased chiefly before the period. This tobacco was the property of two neutral governments, but the cotten destined for England was owned by private individuals, and could not be thus re-

The United States steamer Kearsarge had returned t Brest, the Florida and Georgia having escaped her. The Alabams had landed the crew of the American ship Emma Jane at Anjengo. The case of the Pampero was fair ly before the Scotch courts. The Solicitor General for Scotland said that it was almost identical with that of

The London Post canvasses the claims of the leading candidates for the next Presidency of the United States. It inclines towards Mr. Lincoln, from the fact of his hav ing possession and the control of the army.

An anti-English meeting, which was being held in Dub

Intensely against the "Saxon" than its originators. It is said that the disturbers were returned exiles from Amer Sca. The London Times publishes a characteristic article against such displays. Seven hundred frishmen were to sail in one ship from Liverpool for America. Letters from Mexico city to the London Times state that

Cour millions of dollars in American gold, from California and New York, had been loaned by the Rothschilds t troops Maximilian, it is said by some, goes to Mexico

with the view of retrieving his personal fortunes.

From schleswig-Holstein we learn that the Danes had tost and regained the village of Duppel. England had proposed a conference of settlement to meet in London This was accepted by Austria and Prussia, but hostilitie are not to cease during the sittings. The occupation o Jutland had been explained by the Austrian and poses. France and Russia, it is said, support the idea o considers the crisis as very serious, notwithstanding, and says that the spring of 1864 may see revolution prevail

The Liverpool cotton market was steady on the 24th o February, with prices slightly in favor of buyers. Or the 25th ult, the market was quiet and prices unchanged Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were duli and tending downward. Consols closed in London, on the 25th uit., at 91% a 91% for money.

# CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial was presented from the American Geographical and Statistical Society in Favor of Surgoon McGowan's commercial, industrial and the Committee on Foreign Relations. A number of peti ons were presented for increased railroad facilities be ermont, presented a petition from Ely Thayer praying for the passage of a law confiscating the lands of rebels and distribution them among freedmen, which was referred
to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen. Mr. Conness, of California, introduced a bill to amend the act to aid In the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river no the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered possolutions prescribing the manner in which the Presicial Electors or by the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to Paul, Minnesota, to the headwaters of Lake Superior, which was finally postponed until Thursday, a ter which the Senate went into executive session, and

subsequently adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the resolution pa veral weeks since ordering fifteen hundred copies of nen's Directory of Congress, at two dollars each, which as at terwards repealed, came up again, and after som cussion on the subject, and the reduction of the price one dellar, it was again remed. Mr. Cox offered a re-

solution calling upon the President, if compatible with the taken or is about to take for the exchange of prisoners and that be communicate all unpublished correspond in relation to the said exchange. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, reported a bill to provide for conveying the mails between the United States and vessels sailing from any port in the United States such mails as the Postmaster General shall direct, and shall receive such compensation therefor as he shall detion of the previsions of the bill, which was passed. The endments to the Deficiency bill was ther ing debate ensued, nearly all foreign to the subject,

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday notice was given of a bill for the completion of the Battery extension. Bills were ntroduced for the better regulation of Manhattan square. and relative to the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city. The resolution in regard to making a distinc shall be paid to foreign and domestic holders of State stocks was called up and debated at some length. A mo sued on an amendment to pay in geld only on such State stock as was held by-foreigners prior to March 1, 1863, which was cut off by making the subject the special order for Wednesday next. A resolution was adopted requesting the Assembly to return the Lebanon Spring Railroad bilt, it being apprehended that its provision each other was debated, and ordered to a third reading In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the

New York American School Institute, and relative to the American Institute. Among the bills introduced was one for a railroad in Bloomingdale avenue, and to incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company, New York. A resolution was adopted requiring the Canal Board to report a plan for enlarging the locks on the Eric, Oswego

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A private letter from Havana, dated March 1, states dock there. The blockade runners and secessionists in threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish au thorities, however, had given the officers of the be sole the city fully armed.

last evening for the purpose of giving an additional im petus to volunteering in General Hancock's corps, which is now being filled up for special service at the sent of war. The meeting was a very outhusiastic and success, ful affair. Speeches were made by Generals Hancock The pressure on our columns of European and other it portant news prevents us giving such a full report of the however, that the meeting was eminently satisfactor;

There was a report in Brooklyn yesterday that tw pron.inent and well known citizens, residing in the viby the military power. No further particulars have

approvat of Governor Johnson, endeavoring to obtain re-lief for the suffering Union men of that State, has been invited by a number of New York gentlemen to make public statement of the condition of that loyal but unfo tunate people. Mr. Taylor states in reply that he will be happy to address the people of the city of New York on

that subject on Thursday evening next. ford place last evening in aid of the freedmen. The executive committee reported that they had purchased a large quantity of clothing for the use of the freedmen and sent it to Newbern, Port Royal, Norfolk, and other \$2,289 had been received, of which there was \$727 99 left in the hands of the society.

dent Henry in the chair. A resolution was adopted au-thorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend their track through 104th street to the Park. Also one directing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay their track second street, without any additional charge, and to extend their track through Thirty-fourth street to the East noon at one o'clock.

The Councilmen met at one o'clock yesterday, Pre Hayes in the chair. After acting on a number of routine papers, resolutions were required from the Aidermed uthorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to ex tend their tracks along several streets on the east side of the city, also through Chambers street to the east side of Broadway, and to lay turnouts and switches at Fourteenth street, Fifth to Seventh streets, and in Printing contending that the city ought to reap some benefit from so valuable a franchise, whereas it was a well known fact that the Third Avenue Railroad Company refused to pay any license fees to the Opdyke moved that they be required to pay to the city en per cent of the gross receipts from the proposed ex he members voted in the affirmative, with the exception of Messrs. Jaques and Opdyke. The resolutions from the pany to extend their tracks from Thirty-second to Fortyand streets, and also to lay a double track from Fourt similar to the former one, and the Board then adjourne until Thursday next at four o'clock.

President Acton, of the Board of Police Commissioners

yesterday reported that the Metropolitan police of this city had already contributed \$3,600 for the benefit of the increased to \$4,000 before the opening of the fair, on the 28th inst.

All articles remaining unsold at the the Brooklyn Sani tary Fair on Wednesday will be sold on that day at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to the highest bidder.

For some time past cross suits have been in progres between B. F. Benton, proprietor of the Brooklyn Park suits culminated on Saturday and Sunday last in a rather farcical and indicrous fracas for the possession of the theatre. It is alleged that firearms were exhibited on the occasion, and that the farce might have terminate ference of the police. This is contrary rather to the usual order of theatrical performances; for tragic plays are oftener succeeded by farces than farces by tragedies. Mr. Benton remains in possession of the theatre.

An action was commenced in the Superior Court, befo John M. Phillips against Edward Robinson, to recover a balance of \$1,415, alleged to be due on a sale of machinery delivery of the property, but alleges that a portion of the furnished according to contract, and that they are wholly worthless for the purpose intended. By way of a counter claim the defendant says the plaintiffs are indebted to him in the sum of \$885, the amount paid for the ma chinery in question, and also claims \$2,000 damages for on fulfilment of contract. Case still on.

The case of Miss Suizer, the opera singer, who wa mulcied in the sum of \$262 by a jury in the Marine Court, for slandering a chambermaid named Annie Wil-son, came up before Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas Chambers, on a stay of proceedings and order to show cause why the defendant should not be declared free from arrest, on the ground that since the commence for the fair defendant held that she had no separate estate of her own out of which to pay this judgment, and code. The Judge postponed the further hearing of the matter until Wednesday.

day, before Judge McCunn, by George White against Edwin A. Stevens and others, proprietors of the Barclay street ferry, for alleged trespass committed on the 15th of May, 1863. The plaintiff alleges that while be was engaged in building a pier at the foot of the above street the defendants came along and unmoored a lot of valua ble timber and set it adrift, damaging the plaintiff to the amount of \$3,929. The defence set up is that the plaintill was the real trespasser, that his timber was an struction to their slip, and that they removed it as a common nusance, without any unnecessary violence or damage; and that the property was subsequently towed

pel the Board of Supervisors to audit and pay District Attorney Hall the sum of \$18,210 60, being expenses in curred by his predecessor in office in enforcing the Sun-day Liquor law, was deuied yesterday by Judge Leonard,

There is a suit now pending in the Supreme Court tary, for the recovery of \$150 a leged to be due out Daniel M Nagle for labor and services performed for defendant in influencing the elections held in October work was done it was done for the Ropublican Central Committee, of which he was secretary, and that he was was bypothetical. Judge Barnard took the papers and

The trial of Captain George W. Cunningham, charged with having in the month of July, 1861, while on the high seas and within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, scuttled the ship Scoator, and which was this day in consequence of the illness of Judge Shipman. The court was opened by Judge Betts. There was a large array of emittent counsel in court, the case being evidently one of great interest to the profession. The jury panel being called Judge Betta appounced that Judge Shipman was too indisposed to preside, the learned Judge was not seriously it, but he deemed it prudent not to attend to business for that day. Judge Shipman would und subtedly, he said, open and continue the case set down for trial this morning. In this case of the United States against Captain Cunningham the counsel are:-For the Smith, and Messes, James T. Brady, Scudder and Booth. For the accused, Messrs. Noyes and Gerry.

menced at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Recorder Hollman on the bench. A panel of eighteen grand jurors was sworn, and Mr. Salem H. Wells appointed foreman. The Recorder, in a brief charge, drew their attention to the topics prescribed by law, and impressed on them the nocessity of exercising great caution in the fluding of indictments. The Court then adjourned until Wednesday

The Husted divorce case, which was to have been tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, was by cousent of the counsel on both sides referred to ex-Judge Bosworth to be determined by him as referee

The law courts will not be in session to day, owing t

The Surrogate yesterday took evidence in the contested deceased. The estate is valued at \$50,000, and the ques tion turns upon the signature. The Surrogate directed deceased, file his accounts. The Surrogate revoked let The accounts of George Conklin's estate were settled.

There was very little change in the complexion of con nercial affairs yesterday. The markets were nearly all buoyant and firm, but prices remained without essentia change. Imported merchandise was firmly held, and all kinds realized full prices. On 'Change breadstuffs opened firmer, with some improvements on shipping grades of firm at the close. Corn was a trifle dearer, Wester, mixed selling as high as \$1 36 %. Whiskey was generally out little doing. Groceries were firm. Cotton was heavy. Petroleum was active, excited and irregular.

## The Pilgarite Expedition Against Rich-

For seven or eight days past public interes has been kept on tiptoe in relation to the great raid on the rebel capital. There were whispers of wonderful results to be attained by a handful of men in a field where armies had failed; and such were the stories told that the sanguine people of the North are not to blame if they had already pictured the prisoners in Libby and Castle Thunder on the way home, President Davis safely lodged in the Old Capitol, and the rebel army of Northern Virginia on its way to join Johnston in Georgia. But now this great movement is done with, and we are assured from Washington that the expedition has accomplished all that was expected of it. And now we should like to know what it

Five thousand men have ridden from the Rapidan to Richmond and thence to Yorktown without being killed or caught by the enemy. All very brave and brilliant, no doubt; but how does it benefit the country? What has been gained by it that can be considered as a tangible or legitimate advantage in war. Millions of dollars worth of the enemy's property has been destroyed, they say. Is it a destruction that will injure the enemy in such a way as to be of advantage to us, or is it a merely wanton destruction that will serve no purpose but to render still more bitter this cruel quarrel? Unquestion ably it is the latter. "All the mills have been burned." Is it not well enough known that the misery occasioned by the destruction of these mills will fall entirely upon the people, and not upon the enemy's army? Do we not know that the Southern commissaries, if at all dis tressed by this destruction of mills, will seize the last measure of grain in every farmhouse; and that the starvation, not of soldiers but of women and children will be the result of this pitiful business? "Richmond was shelled." Five thousand men rode sixty miles to shell a city without even the hope. when they shelled it, that they would be able to take it. And we claim that that city is one of the cities of the United States. Noble warfare that! "Forty miles of railroad were torn up." And that, we are told, will compel Lee to retire from the Rapidan. We do not believe that it will interrupt his communications for more than three days. But let us suppose that it compels him to retire. What then? Is that the way in which the Army of the Potomac wants to get rid of Lee? Does the Washington Directory, after all its struggles and attempts. admit that it sees no way to get Lee out of bis position on the Rapidan unless it starves

Such movements as this are no part of legitimate warfare. They have no results that are respectable or valuable in war. They are rare pieces of barbarism. Barbarous in their origin, in their execution they excite all the worst passions and let loose all the barbarity of bad men. Europe was devastated by expeditions of exactly this character in the fourteenth century—the heyday of chivalry—and they belong to those times, but not to ours. In this war they were begun by that empty headed fellow, Jeb. Stewart-who rode round the Army of the Potomac merely to brag about it. Such rides are worthy the braggadocio spirit of the Southerners, from whom we caught the disposition to make them. Unless made, as Stoneman's great one was, in conjunction with the movement of an army-when we can avail ourselves of the embarrassment they may cause—they

We do not see that there is any reason why blame should fall upon General Kilpstrick. He is a brave and skilful officer, and we do not doubt that he has carried out his instructions as far as any man could have done. But those at headquarters who originate movements like this should receive only the severest cen-

are worse than worthless.

DOUBTFUL.-Greeley has been telegraphed from Concord that New Hampshire, from her Governor Gilmore. Greeley, however, has his suspictone and misgivings, and so have we. The election returns to-night will settle the ques-

The War in Europe.

The latest advices from Europe are important. They go to show in what a state of confusion and uncertainty are the great Powers, and how much a general war is dreaded. The Danes have been defeated at Duppel, and Austria and Prussia have accepted the proposition made by England for a conference, to be held in London; but these two Powers make it a condition that the fighting shall not be discontinued. The English journals in the interest of the government affect to make much of this conditional consent on the part of Austria and Prussia; but those of the opposition, as well as the London Times, can but decry so shallow an artifice. If the war is to continu Denmark will be destroyed before any congress meets. The English journals assert that all this will tend to cause a revolution in Germany. This is just the ground we have before taken in this affair. It is evident that both Prussia and Austria seized upon this Holstein question as an opportunity to escape revolution; but they will, we think, find that on the contrary they have but hastened it. Should a revolutionary outbreak take place in Germany, the movement will extend over all Europe, and we shall then hear no more rumors of joint recognition of the South-a stale trick on the part of the English and French governments to divert attention from their own

It is asserted that Napoleon proposes to go with England on the matter of Denmark, if she will but act and not write notes. All this is done by the astute sovereign of France that the real weakness of England may be the more apparent. He well knows that she cannot, dare not act Her chief aim will be to keep out of entanglements, that she may afford her dreaded enemy, but soi disant ally, no chance to strike her a fatal blow. As affairs stand at present it is Napoleon alone who can avert a war in Europe or benefit in case one takes place. This very fact restores all the prestige he had lost, and will make him the more grasping and overbearing. Had the Germans been content to keep quiet but a short time longer the power of Napoleon would have collapsed. As it is he has regained all and more than his former in-

We anticipate a general war in Europe. There can be but little doubt that the Italians, the Hungarians, and even the Poles, will deem the moment propitious; and, taking fresh courage, will strike once more for freedom and nationality. It is impossible to tell where this will stop; and we may certainly look forward to a general renovation of the present political aspect of Europe should the revolutionary movement not be stayed at once: The great Powers must feel this, and in all likelihood they will eat the leek and accept Napoleon's plan of a grand European conference, at which he shall be the chief. He has represented the revolutionary party, and he now reaps the fruits of that position, while the old monarchies must submit to humiliation or ruin.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION TO-DAY .- The citizens of New York who have not gone to the war are called upon to vote to-day whether their fellow citizens who have gone to the war shall have the right to vote as New Yorkers while absent in the field. The proposition covers an amendment of the constitution, and if the people say so the constitution will be so amended. We presume that the vote upon this question will be, as it ought to be, nearer to a unanimous vote than that of any election in the history of the State; but the stronger the popular endorsement of our brave soldiers the bet ter. Let them have a rousing vote.

ATTACKS ON McCLELLAN.—The republican papers of the smutty division are daily a tempting to defame the reputation of General McClellan by all sorts of lying charges and insinuations. But every attack proves harmless; for "Little Mac" is so well fortified in the good opinions of the people, and has a bulwark of such strength in the ranks of the army, that the vindictive and reckless assaults of his foes are as futile as they are cowardly. General McCiellan grows more and more popular with the army and the people every day. He has no time to retail smutty jokes, and is above the

THE REBEL LOAN IN ENGLAND .- Our latest reports of the London money market (February 25) say that "the Confederate loan (on the 24th) relapsed four per cent on realization. From this it would appear that the industriously circulated rumors of movements by France for intervention in American affairs are regarded as of very little financial importance in

THE WHISKEY TAX-A NICE QUESTION.-How many millions profit upon whiskey in store have the whiskey speculators depending upon the whiskey tax question in Congress, according to the last shaping of the Tax bill? Will the Rev. Thurlow Weed be good enough to bring out his whiskey "statistics?"

THE COMING MAN .- An evening contemporary says it was rumored yesterday in Washington that General Grant will make some importan military changes in that vicinity on his arrival We hope so, and that the express object of his mission is to relieve President Lincoln and the present Directory at Washington of the task of directing the movements of the Army of the Potomac.

ITALIAN OPERA.-There was a large and fashionable au dience last evening at the Academy of Music. Ernani i one of those operas in which the Maretrek troups appea o unusual advantage, and hence at each performat of this popular work the house is full. Mme. Medori was as usual, very successful in the role of Elvira. Signor Mazzoleni always makes a bit as Ernant. He sings and acts the part with so much ardor, so much artistic ability as to draw from the audience the most bearty applaus fachi, as the Duke, and Bellini, as Carlo V., make up with the preceding artists an unequalled cost for this opera The grand trio in the second act and the magnififinale of the third were admirably sung last night.

To night Faust, with Miss Kellogg as Margherita—all the seats sold days beforehand. The people here are in the last stages of the Faust fever. They are delirious upon the subject, and if the artists could bear the fatigue, Maretzek might give the opera every night

PARE THEATRE, BROOKLYS .- This favorite resort of the heatre going people of Brooklyn was last evening crowde to overflowing to witness the opening performance of the inimitable Hackett as Faistaff, in Henry the Fourth. the mirth-provoking salites of Valstaff and his loving Ha that the audience enjoyed their fullest gratification. Se many were disappointed of seats or even standing room that the management were compelled to announce a repe election to-day, will come out all right for I ution of the play for this evening. -

# IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The City of New York and the Mails of the Canada at New York.

FOUR DAYS LANGE NEWS.

Reported Rebel Recognition Proposition from Napoleon to England.

A Joint Recognition Spoken of, or France to Recognize Alone.

Exciting Debate on the Seizure of the Laird Rams.

French and Austrian Tobacco Taken Through the Blockade by American Permits.

English Opinion of the Candidates for the Presidency.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.

Four Millions of Dollars in American Gold Employed in Paying the French Army in Mexico.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Defeat of the Danes at Duppel.

A Conference of Settlement Proposed by England and Accepted by Austria and Prussia.

During the Congress.

The Fenian Brotherhood Active in Ireland,

&c., The steamship City of New York, Captain Kennedy

town on the 25th of February, arrived at this port early The mails of the Canada reached this city from Bosto yesterday evening. Our files and special correspondence

The news by the City of New York is four days later han the advices of the Canada. Three pirates of the American schooner Joseph Gerety

captured by the passengers in the Gulf of Mexico, have been arrested in Liverpool. The federal steamer Kearsarge had arrived at Bres

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says all the Mexican Minister's mancial plans are matured. They

cent stock, and the settlement of the overdue coupons the English Mexican debt on satisfactory terms. The London Times of the 22d ultimo publishes the fo lowing in its city article:-

lowing in its city article:—
A report that the paper circulation in Russia has been recently increased is stated to be totally devoid of foundation. The supply of money to meet the annual adverse balance with receign mations is still in a great measure kept up by the production of gold in the Urai Mountains, which, although seidom mentioned since the Californian and Australian discoveries, continues steadily at the rate of about £4,900,000 a year. With regard to politics, St. Petersburg advices affirm that "there is no doubt that, whatever course other lowers may take, Russia will not interiore with the Dano-German question."

At an impresse meeting half state of the contraction of the course of the course

At an immense meeting held at the Rotunda, Dublin, on the evening of the 22d or February, by the O'Donohue and Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, to protest against the erection of a statue to Prince Albert in College Green, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the platform, routed the chairman and committee, and, after a desperate fight of a flag and flourishing a naked sword. It is alleged that some of the combatants were the American uniform The excitement and tumult were terrific

Advices from Alexandria state that the Viceroy is en deavoring to remedy the causes of complaint of the foreign and native merchants in relation to the deficiency. neans of transport. With regard to the Egyptian Trading Upper and Lower Egypt, as well as on the Red Sea, ar nearly all established, and that some of them begin to show results. The Viceroy has directed an extensiv order to be given to the company for iron barges. Tranquillity was restored in Japan.

The British steamer Princess, which touched at Malaga to take in coal, has been seized by the authorities of that some rifled cannon, muskets, ammunition and other war lize effects. The seizure was effected on account of her The America, from New York, arrived at Southampton

The steamship Jura, from Portland, arrived at Los

# THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

apoleon's Idea of Recognition of the nition to be Proposed to England and Recognition Without Her if She Re-Party in the English Parliament-Through the Blockade With the Consent of the Cabinet in Washington-The Presidential Convass in Eng-

Ripon, in reply to Lord Stratheden, said it was not the mention of government to send military commissioners to report on the operations of federal and Confederate armies, but three officers (an engineer, an artillery officer and an army officer) had been sent to report on the fron-class. For obvious reasons no officers had been sent to the Confederate States.

to the confederate States.

NAPOLEON'S RECOGNITION PROPOSITION.

[From the London Feet (City article), Feb. 24.]

Advices from Paris state in more positive terms than before that confidential negotiations have been entered upon by the French government with the Cabinet of St. James' for the joint recognition of the Southern Confederate States of America. It is stated that France has even expressed itself prepared to recognize the States alone in the event of a negatave answer being returned by the Britans government. Although the information reaches us from reliable quarters, we do not vouch for its authenticity, such substituting it has received corroboration in injustrial quarters/here, and has for some days been currents in the city.

FOREIGN TOBACCO PASSED TRINOUGH THE BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d of February, Sir Romen Gausson saked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whother it was true that her Malesty's government had, on the application of the Franch 1995.

crament, consented that the French government shood pars a quantity of tobacco through the blockade with disproud of the Washington Cubent, and whether he Majesty's government had thought it their duty to mak any similar application for the passing of cotton for the benefit of the distressed operatives of Lancabiro.

Mr. Lavane stated that at the time when the civil wa broke out in the United States a large amount of to bacco belonging to the government of France and Austria happened to be at Richmond. The Frence government asked the government of the United States to allow them to bring that tobacco out of the country, as the government of the United States resided that they were welling to consent on condition that the British government did not object. The French government made application through their ambassador to ber Majesty's government and her Majesty's government consavied to allow this to bacco to be taken out of the country on condition that is was not made a precedent. Subsequently it was discovered that some portion of the tobacco had been purchasized for any initial and provided after not initial and broken out, and a further application being made to ber bla easy's government, it was decided not to government of two neutral countries and formed part of their revenue; cotton, on the contrary would only being the Private Individuals.

FIRENCH REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 23]

We extract the following from a private letter from South Carolina, dated Peccember 14—After one hundred and fifty days' siege Charleston is much more secund than when the first gue opened. Shelling is as implement at four miles distance as it is malicious. Two womes and four miles distance as it is malicious. Two womes and they days' siege Charleston is much more secund than when the first gue opened. Shelling is as implementally have been killed, and no house burned, jout of reach of the missiles. The spirit of our people is stronger that ever, with a unanimous determination never to be requi

determined to work out one own independence. All we ask of the maiors of Europe is peried wourfully, see of the one-sided character described in the meanage.

The Science of the Laird Elams.

MENTON OF THE EIBEL SYMPATHIERES IN PARLIAMENT ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—PARLIAMENT ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—PARLIAMENT ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—PARLIAMENT ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—PARLIAMENT OF THE CARBEY.

Is the House of Commons on the 2d ultimo: Mr. Surmon Cald research in address for copies of all correspondence between the various departments of homework of the control of The Fighting to be Continued A SERIOUS CRISIS ANTICIPATED. tween England and the United States: A war between the two countries would be most calamitous and unnatural, and he trusted he should never see the day when it would break out. He hoped at the same time it would never be zeriously contended that an Emplish power-mank, in order-to-acoid such a war, might transgress the law and exist the property or British sub-cet without any justification. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, would not approve such conduct, and would rather accept any consequences than pursue such a line of policy. (Hear, hear.) Now, what he asked of the House was that they should give him the paper for which he moved, so that they, as well as the country, might be in a position to know whether the government had over-strained the law, and, if so, upon what grounds it adopted that course. The honorable gestleman, he was

intormed, would decline to give the papers, because intormed, would decline to give the papers, because intormed, would decline in retigation. Dut with respect still underly the common of the papers should be took in making his motion related not to matters which were the subject of judicial investigation, but to the legality of the steps taken by the government in connection with the detention of the rams. It was, be thought, expedient in the interests of justice that the papers should be produced. There was nething for which the people of this country were more remarkable than their respect for the law, and there was only one quality of which they ought to be still prouder, and that was that with all their respect for the law. And there was only one quality of which they ought to be still prouder, and that was that with all their respect for the law. And there are defined to strained at to everage the care to at oc originy to the interest or endanger the printiege or the rights of even the most of the state of the still prouder, and interesting the still prouder, and interesting the still prouder, and in the was not antil probability that the law that the still prouder, and indicate it because the still prouder, and it was not until February that the slightest publication was countried to the year would, in all probability, have arrived before it was submitted to judicate investigation. That being so, was the House of Commons to be could that in a matter so to trial; and taking everything into account, the end of the year would, in all probability, always and the still provide the stil